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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 11, 1909.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

For years it has been the custom in the wards throughout the Stakes of Zion to commemorate the birthday of the Prophet Joseph, by special services, on the Sunday nearest the date of that anniversary. In accordance with this practice we suggest that Sunday, Dec. 26, this year, be devoted to the memory of the great Prophet of this dispensation, and that appropriate services be held in the Sunday schools, ward houses and other places where the religious services of the Church are held, on that day.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

JOHN R. WINDER,

ANTHON H. LUND,

First Presidency.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 11, 1909.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS!

The "News" today takes great pleasure in extending to President John R. Winder the hearty congratulations of all connected with this institution, on his arrival at the 88th anniversary of his birth, and in expressing the sincere hope that he may enjoy many more years of happiness, and usefulness in the service of the Master, in the exalted office to which he has been called. And there is no known reason why he should not. President Winder today looks about as young as he did twenty years ago, and he is in full enjoyment of mental and physical vigor. Some men and women live, as it were, twice during one life time. The years pass lightly over them. In the words of Scripture poetry, their "youth is renewed like the eagle's." The Church has had a number of such "grand, old men," and President Winder is one of them.

President Winder has a long, useful life in the Church, to his credit. The greatest part of it he has spent in the Church. He has passed through trials and tribulations in the ranks of the people of God, and he has partaken of their triumphs and victories. He has ever been willing to serve, with his means, his time, his talents, and today, after so many years of faithful service his testimony concerning the truth of the Gospel and the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph is as clear and strong as it was when in early youth he received the first impressions of the message. The testimony of such veterans is precious to the Church. The mature judgment formed after years of practical experience cannot be set aside by flimsy arguments. Opinions formed in the school of experience have weight even with those to whom the enthusiasm of youth appears to be of small value.

In common with the numerous friends of President Winder, inside and outside the Church, we wish him many returns of this anniversary. May peace and joy follow him all the days of his life!

TITHING.

As the year is drawing to a close the members of the Church are reminded that one of their duties is to see that the divine law of tithing is complied with by them in a manner that leaves their consciences clear. For it is a matter between them and the Lord. He has given the law, for good and sufficient reasons, even if these are not fully understood by all of His children. It is for us to render obedience, in order that we may approach Him with clear consciences and receive the benefits promised upon compliance with divine laws.

The Lord has blessed the nation with temporal prosperity beyond the measure of any previous year, and this ought to be evident also in the contributions of Church members toward the advancement of the cause of God on earth. We have no doubt that the Almighty might have made some other arrangement for meeting the financial needs of His church. He might have made it independent of the contributions of anyone. But He was not pleased to do that. It was His pleasure to make the Church dependent upon its members and friends for the means needed for buildings and halls, for schools and gymnasiums, for missionary and benevolent purposes, and since this is the divine order established, it is indisputable that it is for the benefit of those in whom the confidence has been placed to roll the work along, to do so to the utmost of their ability.

The law of tithing has been in force throughout all the dispensations. It was an established custom at the time of Abraham who gave a tenth of the spoils of war to Melchisedec, Jacob when desirous of special blessings, vowed to comply with that law. It was incorporated in the Mosaic Law. The Pharisees, at the time of our Lord, were very scrupulous in paying tithes, but they neglected the weightier matters of the law, and for this they were reprobated. But the very censures of our Lord contains an endorsement of their punctiliousness in the matter of tithing. For He says: "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." It is rather strange that the force of this Scripture has not been applied to all church leaders.

It is very significant that the term

"tithing" in the Old Testament is derived from a word which means both "rent" and "to be rich." The number ten in the Scriptures is often significant of completeness and abundance. It is the end of the lesser numbers and the beginning of greater. The very word is an indication of the blessings the Lord has in store for those who comply with the principles for which it stands.

It may indeed be true that many faithful tithing payers do not become rich as the world counts wealth. But the most important consideration is to have a treasure laid up where neither fraud nor the destructive forces of nature can reach it. And the way to have an insurance that reaches beyond the grave and into eternity is to comply with laws of God. Every dollar given for the cause of God, which is the cause of mankind, shall return with interest, here or hereafter. It is perfectly safe to enter, among the assets, every dollar so spent.

The Bishop of wards will soon announce days for what is called the settlement of tithing. It is expected that everyone who has paid tithing during the year will go to the place assigned by the Bishop and examine the books and see to it that proper credit has been given. This is the rule of the Church. But, during the past years, in many wards, a very small percentage of the members have taken time to examine the books for themselves. They have full confidence in the Bishop. That is very well. But they owe it to themselves, and also to the Bishop, to respond to the invitation and come and see that no mistake is made in their accounts, and it is to be hoped that this rule will be complied with generally.

We need not say that tithing funds are administered with the greatest economy and care. They are not used for salaries. Every cent is spent for educational, missionary, and benevolent purposes. The books are audited by competent men chosen for that purpose. We need not say this, for the men to whom the administration of the funds of the Church has been entrusted enjoy the full confidence of the Latter-day Saints, as they richly deserve.

FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS.

The Christmas windows of the various houses of business in this city are worth while looking at when they are lit up in the evening, for the decorations are really works of art. A great deal of time is spent on making the displays attractive, and in this respect Salt Lake City is not behind any of the larger cities of the country. Our business men have the goods and they spare no expense in displaying it in an attractive manner, particularly at this season of the year. It is worth while the time and the care, any evening, to take the family up town to look at the windows. It is a sight the children particularly should not miss.

To Christmas shoppers we would say that there is not a thing in the line of useful or desired articles that Salt Lake business houses do not supply, except, probably, airplanes, or ocean steamers. But anything in the line of furniture, groceries, clothing, jewelry, perfumes, horses, carriages, automobiles, etc., you can buy of the business men who advertise in the columns of the "News" and just as cheap as, or cheaper than, you can send for it yourself. Just scan our advertising columns and see for yourself. Our business men know very well the wants of the public. It is their business to know it, and to supply it. And they are not backward in so doing.

Study the advertising columns of the "News." Select what you want for Christmas. Enjoy the artistic displays in the windows, and deal with home merchants. This, we believe, is good advice.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A great struggle is on in England in which the position of the upper house is being attacked with more than usual violence. "Down with the House of Lords!" has again become the battle cry. The trouble started when the lords threatened to reject the budget bill of Mr. Lloyd George, but Lord Lansdowne has tried to pour oil upon the turbulent waters by assuring the Commons that the bill would not be rejected absolutely, but that the people would be given a chance to pass upon it either by means of referendum or a general election. Lady Cardigan, however, has just added fuel to the flames by publishing her "Recollections" of the lives of the British nobility in her time. She depicts the nobles as a set of people who regard themselves as being the very elect and yet have nothing to do but to drink, hunt, and make love to each other's wives. It is easy to imagine what the effect of such revelations at the present time must be.

The English parliament grew out of the great council that used to meet in the early part of the history of the country, and discuss affairs of state with the king. Its members were earls, barons, bishops and abbots. Many of the meetings were characterized by violent disputes, for the barons frequently refused the taxes asked for by the kings, and criticized their policy and management of the government.

Until the reign of Edward I, the nobles and prelates had been considered the only classes whose counsel kings need to seek, but then it was recognized that the classes below were equally important. When this became a recognized principle representative government took form. In 1295 King Edward summoned the archbishops, bishops, greater abbots, earls, and barons to come to a parliament that was to meet at Westminster. But he also sent a writ to the sheriff of each county ordering him to see that two men of the rank of knight were elected to represent each city or borough in that county. And thus he had a parliament consisting of two archbishops, seventy abbots, seven earls, forty-one barons, and seventy representatives of the shires and two hundred representatives of the towns.

The representatives of the shires and towns were soon drawn together by common sympathies and interests. They were newcomers in parliament. They were elected by the people. Their

station in life was humble compared to that of the clergy and barons. In parliament they became known as the "commons." By and by the distinction between the "commons" and the other members became so marked that they assembled in different rooms and were organized as distinct bodies. And thus originated the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Since 1332 the two Houses have been rather antagonistic to each other. It has become evident to the liberty loving Englishman that an hereditary body, however great the personal influence of its members, cannot in the present century England, be the equal of corporate authority of a representative chamber. It has become apparent that the House of Lords might on important issues differ in opinion from the House of Commons, and that in such cases an enduring desire of the nation, as expressed in the representative chamber, must prevail. So strong has this sentiment become that even the lords themselves have realized that the House of Lords exists merely on sufferance. The English public is patient and may tolerate an antiquated machine as long as it works without serious friction, but when trouble comes, the machine will surely be put aside if it cannot be reconstructed.

The House of Commons, from being the "commons" in parliament has advanced to its present dominating importance, and that is one of the signs by which the advancement in civilization may be measured. The abrogation of the House of Lords would not mean the exclusion of the so-called higher classes from the affairs of the nation. It would mean that the nobles and clergymen could enter parliament only if elected, as the members of the lower house are elected. And that seems to be the only natural way in a country with representative government.

THE WHATCOTT CASE.

Chief of Police Barlow expressed belief, the other day, if his organ reports him correctly, "that the general public is aware that we are not engaged in stealing diamonds." The general public, is certainly not aware of what the police is doing. But they are aware of the moral rottenness that exists in Salt Lake, under the very nose of the police department and in defiance of laws and ordinances. Of that Chief Barlow may rest assured.

The Chief also says: "The story about the boy being placed in a cell was entirely false." But Mrs. Whatcott, the mother of the boy, says the boy begged to be allowed to see his mother. And Sheets just laughed at him. Sheets finally, so the mother informs us, got up and said: "Come on, and I'll look you up in jail, where young criminals and diamond thieves like you belong. You'll stay there, too, until we send you to the penitentiary." Mr. Lloyd, so Mrs. Whatcott says, was enraged at Sheets' actions and protested against such vile abuse of a little boy. Just as Sheets, she adds, dragged Lon out to the city prison, Mr. Lloyd called out, here and get you out before morning!"

That is part of the pathetic story told by the mother of the boy. The question is, it seems, one of veracity as between the police chief and a lady of excellent reputation.

Mrs. Whatcott expressed the opinion that it was a mean, contemptible trick for Chief Barlow to arrest her boy, on a false charge, after he had promised to give her until morning to think the matter over and seek counsel. It was, she says, low, cowardly, and brutal for Chief Sheets to threaten her little boy and tell him that his folks would let him go to the penitentiary. This can hardly be regarded as too strong language under the circumstances. And when she says, "My boy suffered false imprisonment at the hands of Barlow and Sheets, and they will have to answer for their actions," she certainly has the sympathy of the general public. If her story is true, and there is no reason for not believing it, somebody should be prosecuted and given the full benefit of justice. Fathers and mothers are interested in this case. If one boy can be treated as a criminal, because he happens to find an article of value in the streets, others can be treated the same way. This time it was Mrs. Whatcott's boy.

THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

The English political campaign is one of the most interesting in recent history.

The issue is: Shall lands be taxed to the extent of a portion of their future increases in rental value? The Liberal majority now in power, and hence in control of the House of Commons, has passed a bill levying such taxes upon land. The main burden will fall upon the greater estates. The conservative party, with a majority in the House of Lords, opposes the land tax proposition, and the nation's electors will vote on the question in a short time.

The attempt to tax lands in Britain grew out of the huge annual deficit. Some \$80,000,000 extra will be required for the building of warships and for the payment of old age pensions. About one-fourth of this amount the ministry decided to raise from the wealth and property of the country. The Lords denounce this proposition as socialism.

Several laws recently enacted by the British parliament have a socialistic aspect and yet were as strongly favored by one party as the other. It is pointed out that when Mr. Balfour in 1903 passed through the House of Commons his Irish Land Purchase bill, which virtually involved the nationalization of immense private estates in Ireland, the House of Lords promptly fell in line. When after the famous Tull Vale decision the Asquith Ministry brought forward its bill exempting labor unions from pecuniary damages, the Lords gave their approval without hesitation. They claimed their full share of credit for such radical measures as the Employers' Liability bill and old-age pensions.

To the American press their present refusal to join in the proposal to tax lands, incomes, and estates, looks like an attempt to secure the exemption of that property from taxation, which the Peers chiefly own.

The plan of the Conservatives is to raise the money by levying small taxes on imports, giving preference in

the rates to those coming from countries that give preference to English goods, or at least, do not discriminate against them.

From this distance the issue appears to be a clear and rather simple one; and it is noticeable that wealth has mostly ranged itself, regardless of party affiliations, on the side of the Peers in opposition to the taxes on land and incomes. Whether or not the middle and poorer classes will range themselves on the other side is the fact that will be decisive in carrying the election one way or the other.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

It is only when mixed with water, sugar, and other substances and used as a beverage, that the abuse of alcohol begins.

The use for alcohol, as distinguished from its abuse—its use "ab" or away from its normal or proper use, as the phrase makers say—is as a fuel for both heating and illuminating purposes, as a solvent for resins and oils, as a part of smokeless powder, ether, chloroform, aniline dyes, etc.

Ordinary grain alcohol, also called cologne spirits and distilled spirits, is a substance of high importance in industry. Readily inflammable it burns with a pale blue flame giving off no soot—a fact that renders it a desirable fuel for domestic as well as for industrial uses. According to experts:

"It mixes with water in all proportions resulting in a decrease of bulk in the mixture, thus 63.9 volumes of alcohol and 48.9 volumes of water make 100 volumes of the mixture. A proof gallon of alcohol, according to the U. S. internal revenue system of measurement, is a wine gallon containing 50 per cent by volume of absolute alcohol, while 200 proof contains 100 per cent absolute alcohol."

A bulletin (No. 72) just issued from the Agricultural Experiment station of New Mexico, contains an interesting summary of the advantages and disadvantages of the use of alcohol as a fuel. They are:

"Less danger of the vapor forming an explosive mixture with air. "An alcohol flame is more readily extinguished than gasoline or kerosene, because it is not spread by water like the latter two, but mixes with it, forming an incombustible product when very dilute.

"Alcohol is more pleasant to handle and neither it nor its products of combustion are disagreeable, they being both smokeless and odorless. The fact that alcohol neither soils the lamps nor makes a sticky deposit on the glass in time and energy to the housewife who uses it.

"Less heat is given off by radiation in both heating and lighting and this is often quite an advantage in any fuel used for lighting during hot weather. "Alcohol consumes less air than kerosene which is some advantage in lighting poorly ventilated rooms. "Alcohol costs 70 cents per gallon in El Paso, Texas, while kerosene costs about 20 cents, and gasoline less than 30 cents.

"The heating value of alcohol is only about 70 per cent of that of other liquid fuels. "Most lamps and other utensils for burning alcohol can not be lighted at once, but require previous heating. "The replacement of mantles which are necessary for use in alcohol lamps, might be found rather expensive."

The floating population is never in the swim.

People always build castles in hot air, never in cold air.

The fact that riches take wings worries but few people.

Scandal is one of the things that do not go without saying.

A slippery sidewalk causes almost as many downfalls as run does.

Will passengers be allowed the street railway freight train.

The Brokaw divorce case proves, what everybody knew, that kissing goes by favor.

Clean the snow off your sidewalks. If you do not, your own and other people's feet will stand in slippery places.

The agitation over Nicaragua's course, which certainly is to be condemned, smacks just a little bit of bluster.

Whoever looks into the muzzle of a loaded gun faces a fearful charge, yet people do so many foolish things at times.

Gertrude Atherton refuses to live in Chicago. Knowing nothing of the merits or demerits of the case, both are congratulated.

After reading the evidence in the Brokaw case one feels like exclaiming, "Thank heaven that the Astor case was heard in Stella camera!"

Commander Peary will count his words if he does not weigh them, seeing that he is to receive a dollar and twenty cents apiece for them.

What is Mr. Walter Wellman's opinion of the affidavits of Mr. Dunkel and Captain Looze? People are waiting for it, as they recognize him as an authority.

Many and many a scheme for the public good and the up-lift of humanity never gets any further than the perfecting of the organization and the appointment to office in it of the organizers.

Inaccuracy in the government scales on the Brooklyn dock is the leading feature of the defense in the sugar fraud cases. "That they were inaccurate there is not the least doubt. But who made them inaccurate? There's the rub.

Ex-Banker Morse, under sentence for fifteen years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., says that if the government has a good case against him it can prove it again. And if it has it can prove it again and again and again. But it has proved it once, and the courts have sustained the verdict, so what is the use of proving it again?

Fifty citizens of different Central American republics have met in the City of Mexico and passed resolutions condemning, in severe terms, President Taft, Secretary Knox and the United States for their course towards Nicaragua. This is the first that has been heard of the Three Tailors of Tuley Street for a long time.

GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

Soldiers When battle is imminent a variety of conduct will be witnessed on the part of those who are about to engage therein. This conduct will be varied more or less by individual temperament. Each after his kind, a thing depends upon—almost invariably all are afraid. But some are born fatalists, and display a certain temperamental indifference. Others, as brave, do not present the face of a ghostly pale, and moist with cold sweat. And not this alone. The soldier, particularly the young soldier, is often sick. Nausea, indeed, is a very common sensation, in which case the lips are generally colorless and compressed. A small proportion of the men are taken seriously ill and are obliged to lie down. The awful sense of peril is for the time more than they can bear. At the boom of the first cannon some of the harder make a few sickly attempts at humorous remarks—on the principle of whistling to keep their courage up. With very few exceptions, these officers are generally veterans and more or less accustomed to the scene which follows. I have been asked, "How about dodging bullet?" One seems to dodge a bullet, while in battle, the movement is but an involuntary one. No one sees the bullet, but the effect of seeing the effect of seeing the bullet, which makes the bullet invisible. But the tearing up of the ground, and other injuries, by bullets in battle, often produce the effect of seeing the bullet, which makes the bullet invisible. But the tearing up of the ground, and other injuries, by bullets in battle, often produce the effect of seeing the bullet, which makes the bullet invisible.

Man's Conquest Of Air. The feasibility of aerial travel is now definitely marked, and every day the achievement of the practical utility of the aeroplane. At present, however, it is a clumsy, unwieldy and cumbersome machine, but when it has left the ground and soars upwards, its movements are so graceful and withal so rapid, that it is a pleasure to experience by all who witness an ascent. The great machine is brought out of its shed; the machinery is lubricated; the sails and rudder are adjusted; the brave conqueror of the air, the man who has caused by a recent accident to his machine stilling up with the world, examines the somewhat complicated mechanism and takes his seat preparatory to starting. The formidable pair of propellers commence to revolve, at first slowly, then suddenly at terrific speed, with a strident roar as of an express railway train, causing a hurricane of wind sufficient to blow the hats of those immediately behind. And now the aeroplane shakes itself free from those who are holding it in, and starts on its course along the ground, speedily attaining a height of from fifty to a hundred feet. It is seen to have risen into the air, soaring upwards and still upwards, and descending along, literally on the wings of the wind. It is now at a height of fifty or fifty or more miles an hour, like an enormous dragon fly or like some primitive monster of the air; now in graceful curves, now in a straight course, and now partly descending, skimming over the trees, and then more slowly gliding along a few feet above the surface of the ground, until at length, amidst the hearty well earned cheer of the spectators the gallant aviator stops at the exact spot where he started. Truly man has at last overcome even the attractions of gravity itself. But for us that stranger and greatest of all the natural forces will be overcome and annihilated the moment the spirit bids its temporal fare well to the body. And even when, at the resurrection, body, soul and spirit are again re-united, gravity will exercise no restraint. For in the spirit world those glorified beings who have attained an inheritance in that super-realm in virtue of the merits and not reward in the world of the flesh, meditation of the Savior of the world, who took upon Himself the pains and penalties due to them for their lapses from righteousness, will have cast off their earth-trammels, and will be like the angels of God. But alas! there are those who, neglecting or refusing to heed the voice of the Holy Spirit, the Gates of Heaven closed against them. A Banker.

The Work Every Christian Scientist Of Mrs. Stetson. For twenty-five years she has been a towering figure in the movement of the cult grown from nothing to several thousands, and has done more than any other single person to promote this growth. When funds were needed to build the first Christian Science church in New York, she raised most of the money. When the church was finished, she was appointed first reader and held the position for sixteen years. Her own home was, and is, next to the church. Her

classes of Christian Science converts have been large and influential, including judges, lawyers, merchants, bankers, college professors and many men and women in society. "From various sources," a writer in the hostile New York Times declares, "the information has come that Mrs. Stetson has profited largely through the generosity of her pupils during the last few years. The handsome dwelling next door to the church is only a small part of the gifts she has received. The Stetson dwelling panel in the Stetson house depicting Christ with the physicians, which covers the entire side of the drawing room. Most of her worldly possessions came in gift from her pupils. Mrs. Stetson has a large collection of jewels. She wears many of these in public places and in her church work. Several large diamonds are sparkling upon her hands. While acting as teacher last winter, Mrs. Stetson dressed all in white. A medallion of Mrs. Eddy, surrounded by diamonds, was worn on her breast. Unlike most other teachers in the church, she conducted her classes in the main sanctuary, she being seated on the platform, her pupils in the pews. It was only a few months ago that Mrs. Stetson had been building up in New York during recent years a prestige and influence calculated to make Mrs. Eddy and her counselors of the "Mother Church" in Boston uneasy. It was inevitable that the church authorities should act, and act they did, at first evasively and gently, later with peremptory force.—Current Literature (December).

Return To The Country. The town site of Shipton, Kansas, a village ruined by prosperity, was sold at auction the other day. It was the singular fate of Shipton to be abandoned because better conditions and the growing wealth of the rural communities that once supported it had nullified its former mission. And there are a dozen other villages in the heart of the prairie states even at this moment threatened by the same fate—too much farm opulence. The motor-car and the extension of the rural free delivery station are responsible. In earlier days, when travel was entirely by wagon and the poor condition of the roads generally in that section made trips to the larger towns from the more distant farms a labor which required an entire day, smaller towns sprang up in numbers to accommodate the trading of the farms in more immediate radius. They provided the shipping points for grain and cattle, the postoffice and express offices where the farmer called every day or two for his letters and parcels, and they supported a general store, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, a miller, and the mission of the villages has gone. Mail is now delivered at the gates of the farms twice daily in most of these communities, and the great amount of mail-order trading done formed the original assault on the prosperity of the village stores. Now, especially in Kansas, so many farmers own motor-cars that the long trips to

are—and I'd rather plan and fight a big battle than do it." He took up a book, blew off the dust that had gathered on its cover, and made a pretense of beginning the rearrangement of his desk by putting the volume down in some other spot. For perhaps half an hour he fussed about the desk. "Whew!" he exclaimed every little while, "this certainly is just about the most difficult job I ever had to tackle."

The better part of the day he busied himself picking up books and papers from one corner and moving them into another, or transferring the contents of one drawer or cabinet into another. Between handiwork he would stand off and view with unconcealed perplexity the work he still firmly believed that alone could do. And every now and then, while he could not find a place to suit him for the disposal of a book or a paper, he would turn to me with, "Yes, I'd rather fight a battle than have to do all this over again."

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when I bade the General goodbye, he was still pottering around, with a book in one hand and a paper in the other. "The last words I heard him speak were, 'This is the most embarrassing and troublesome work I've had on my hands in I don't know how long.'"

Later I learned that not until nearly a week had been spent by General Sheridan in thus making a mountain of a mole hill. At last, however, he declared that he had his offices "arranged"—a bit of work that any ordinary office clerk could have accomplished in the time that the hero of Winchester and Five Forks spent in fussing with the contents of a couple of desk drawers.

Why Is Germany Occupying the greater Europe, Germany is, in political respects, the most unfavorably located country in the world. Nowhere protected by such natural boundaries as large rivers or high mountain ranges, which would block the way of enemies, but easily accessible and vulnerable on all sides, Germany has been, since remotest times, the object of hostile assaults. For a period of four hundred years the German tribes were compelled to defend their independence from the Romans. Later came the horrible invasion by the Huns; the piracies by the Northmen; and the invasions by the Magyar, Mongol, and Turkish troops. During the Thirty Years' War Germany served as the great battle-ground for Spanish, Swedish, Italian, and Hungarian troops, who reduced the population from seventeen to four millions and made the country an almost uninhabitable desert. In Saxony, during the two years 1831 and 1832, 943,000 persons were killed or swept away by sickness. In Wurtemberg over 500,000 lost their lives, and 8 cities of 45 towns, 55 churches and 26,000 houses were burned. The Palatinate, having at that time a population of 500,000, suffered a loss of 457,000, and in some parts of Thuringia more than ninety per cent of the population perished. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries brought the frequent raids by the French, who left the ruins of hundreds of beautiful castles on the Rhine, Moselle, and Neckar as lasting monuments of their visit. The battle of the nineteenth century saw the onslaught of that monstrous adventurer, Napoleon I., by whom Germany was humiliated as never before. The German kingdom and states were given by Napoleon as presents to his relatives. The German cities ring with their graves. Would any nation ignore the lessons taught by such an unhappy, terrible past?—Theophile Crounau in the December McClure's.

SIX BEST SELLING BOOKS. RECORD FOR OCTOBER. According to the foregoing lists, the six books (fiction) which have sold best in the order of demand during the month are:

1. "Truxton King," McCutcheon, \$1.50
 2. "The Goose Girl," MacGrath, \$1.50
 3. "The Silver Horde," Beach, \$1.50
 4. "The Boy Who Sailed," White, \$1.50
 5. "The Danger Mark," Chambers, \$1.50
 6. "The Calling of Dan Matthews," Wright, \$1.50

For sale at the DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE MOLE HILL THAT SHERIDAN MADE INTO A MOUNTAIN.

By E. J. Edwards. This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by the author during nearly forty years of man's intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, has been gathered from the most reliable, authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

Promptly at 10 o'clock of the morning in 1882, when General Phil Sheridan was to take charge of the offices set apart for the general commanding the army in the war department building at Washington, he entered them with that brisk step which was always characteristic of him. He was in civilian clothes, and as he had grown somewhat stout in the 12 years that had passed since I first met him, the shortness of his stature, and the more emphatic, the more manly, was in iron gray, his hair was close cut, revealing the regularity and perfect contour of his head.

With his decisive tread he marched up to the desk that had so lately been vacated by Gen. Sherman and that was now to be his. Then, all suddenly, a bewildered look came over the features of the great Union cavalry leader. He started to thrust out a hand towards his desk, then pulled it back. He slowly surveyed the desk and the papers on it, and the books and papers and other things placed about the room. Then he turned to me.

"This desk," he said, "is the most difficult piece of work I've been called upon to do since I was a cadet," he said.

"Why, general," I replied, "I should think it would be comparatively easy to command the army in these piping days of peace."

"Ah, that—yes, that's easy enough," he replied. "But I'm talking about this desk and this office. Look at the last few days. I've had the hero of Winchester and Five Forks spent in fussing with the contents of a couple of desk drawers."

Two Black Silk Specials At Z. C. M. I.

These Silk Reductions are additionally attractive when you remember that this is decidedly a Silk Season.

Then again think of the appropriateness of a charming silk dress pattern for a holiday gift. While they last, commencing Monday, these Black Silk Specials will sell as follows:

\$1.75 A yard regular, SULTANA BONNET TAFFETA, 35 inches wide, the finest soft finish, rich and lustrous, special, a yard, \$1.25

\$1.25 A yard regular, PEAU DE SOLE, 32 inch swide, a very stylish and popular silk, that will give excellent satisfaction, special, a yard, 75c

Only one dress pattern to a customer.

Many appropriate Xmas Gift Specials on page 18. See them.

